

NOTES ON WOODY RUBIACEAE OF TROPICAL AMERICA

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ABSTRACT

Two sections, 12 species, and one form from the neotropics are described as new to the *Rubiaceae*. These include *Faramea* sect. *Integrisepta*, *F.* sect. *Uniflora*, *Chomelia chambersii*, *C. psilocarpa*, *Dukea trifoliata*, *Faramea persistisepta*, *F. platycarpa*, *F. talamancarum*, *F. acutifolia*, *F. uniflora*, *Psychotria gatunensis*, *P. ostaurea*, *P. woytkowskii*, *Rondeletia dukei*, *R. hameliifolia*, and *Rudgea horquetensis*. In addition, the range of *Faramea trinervia* is extended to include Panama.

In studying arborescent and suffrutescent *Rubiaceae* from the American tropics a number of novelties were encountered.

1. *Chomelia chambersii* Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Arbores parvae, ramulis laevibus teretibus. Folia stipulis deciduis triangularibus basi connatis, saepe crebra et apice ramulorum subfasciculata, petiolis gracilibus, 1-2.5 cm longis, ca 1.5 cm latis, pilosis; lamina elliptica vel late elliptica, 5-12 cm longa, 2-6 cm lata, apice obtusa vel subrotundato-obtusa tunc ultime acuminata, acumine ad 1.5 longo, ca 0.6 cm lato, saepe falcato, basi acuta vel cuneata, rare obtusa, plerumque inaequilateralis, membranacea vel papyracea supra sparse pilosa subtus pilosior, venis lateralibus alternatis, ca 12, arcuato-ascendentibus, conspicue ramosis prope margines, venis marginalibus patulo-reticulatis. Flores non visi. Inflorescentiae (hic in fructu) axillares vel terminales?, ad 13 cm longae, pedunculo ad 9 cm longo, piluloso, ramis terminalibus bene proximis, ascendentibus vel forte arcuato-divergentibus vel flabellate reflexis, ramulis plerumque geminatis, brevibus, 1-2 cm longis, saepe inaequilateralibus, cicatricibus fructuum ovalibus conspicuis unilateraliter et seriatim dispositis. Fructus sessiles, elliptici, ca 1 cm longi, ad 0.5 cm lati, obtusi, laeves, seminibus solitariis, endospermo biporoso (trans. sect.).

PANAMA. CHIRIQUÍ: Comarca del Baru, area nr Puerto Armuelles, betw Cañazo & Cocos, *Stern & Chambers 144* (holotype MO). DARIEN: 1-3 mi SE of Santa Fe on Pan Am Hwy, *Duke 4119* (MO); Río Chico across Boca Tesca along top of ridge, *Duke 5220* (MO); Santa Fe, *Duke 8389* (MO); Río Balsa betw Quebrada Chusomocatre & Río Areti, *Duke 8709* (MO); vic of Campamento Buena Vista, Río Chucunaque above confluence with Río Tuquesa, *Stern et al. 825* (MO). SAN BLAS: Nakka, *Dwyer 4567* (MO).

The Stern & Chambers collection (144), originally identified and distributed as *Hamelia axillaris* Sw., is described by the collectors as having fruit clusters which resemble those of *Viburnum*. A wood sample of the same collection is deposited at Yale University (Yale wood collection #51638). Field observations suggest that the tree is common in Darien. Duke records that the tree is used for canalete and handles and that the common name is *taaplizo*.

2. *Chomelia psilocarpa* Dwyer & Haden, sp. nov.

Frutex scandens, ramis glabris laevibus. *Folia* stipulis triangularibus vel subulatis, ad 0.9 cm longis, elongato-acuminatis, basi ca 3.5 mm latis, laevibus glabrescentibus diffuso-pilosulis, pedicellis 0.7-2 cm longis, appresso-subhirsutis; lamina elliptica, 6.5-13 cm longa, 2.5-6 cm lata, apice primo acuta tunc acuminata, acumine ad 1 cm longo, ultime apiculato, apicula ca 1 mm longa, basi attenuato-acuta, papyracea, supra glabrescens, ciliis brevibus albis deciduis, subtus ciliolatis (praeter venas elongato-appresso-pilosas) ciliisque brevioribus et seriatim dispositis, axillis venarum lateralium dense barbatis, costa subtus prominula, venis lateralibus 6, alternis fortiter arcuatis. *Flores* non visi. *Inflorescentiae* axillares cymoso-paniculatae, ad 9 cm longae, ca 6 cm latae, pedunculo 4-7 cm longo, ca 1.5 mm lato, dense appresso-piloso, ramulis primariis 2, terminalibus ascendentibus, 1-7 cm longis, bifurcatis, eis iterum plerumque ramosis, bracteis bracteolisque lineari-subulatis glabrescentibus, ad 3 mm longis, bracteis pluribus, ad apicem pedicellorum circulatim dispositis. *Fructus* sessiles vel pedicellati, pedicellis ad 2 mm longis, elliptici, ca 1 cm longi, ad 0.6 cm lati, obtusi, in sicco subnigri dense pilosi, lobulis calycis 4, hic persistentibus conspicue erectis, lineari-subulatis vel lineari-ligularibus, 2 brevioribus 2-3 mm longis, 2 longioribus 5-6 mm longis, exocarpio carnosio, dense appresso-pilosulis, endospermo corneo lueto biporoso (trans. sect.).

PANAMA. CANAL ZONE: Barro Colorado I, SE shoreline from Lab, *Hayden 143* (holotype MO).

The new species is immediately distinguishable by being a vine as well as by bearing densely pilulose fruits with elongate persistent calycine lobes. A longitudinal section of the fruit (here collected green) suggests that the embryo is pendulous; the biporous endosperm, characteristic of *Chomelia* is readily seen in cross-section.

3. *Dukea trifoliata* Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Frutex ad 3 m altus, ramulis late canaliculatis, dense appresso-pilulosis. *Folia* stipulis ovato-triangularibus, ad 2 cm longis, obtusis, appresso-pilulosis, ciliis basi subturgidis, longitudinaliter costatis, foliis 3 per nodum instructis, petiolis 2-4 cm longis, ca 0.3 cm latis; lamina elliptica vel obovato-elliptica, 18-25 cm longa, 6-8.5 cm lata, apice subcuneata tunc ultime cuneata, acumine late triangulari, basi cuneata vel acuta saepe paulo inaequilateralis, rigide papyracea, supra diffuso-appresso-pilosa, infra forte pilosa, venis lateralibus ca 17, lato-arcuatis, subtus prominulis, leviter reticulata. *Inflorescentiae* (hic in fructu) terminales, cymoso-paniculatae, hic 80 cm longae, 3 cm latae, pedunculo ad 3 cm longo, dense aureo-piloso, ramis regulariter geminatis, inferioribus ad 1 cm longis, ca 2 cm distantibus, ramulis superioribus paucis brevissimis apice fasciculatis, cymulis semper terminaliter dispositis, bracteis bracteolisque subulatis dense aureo-pilosis. *Flores* non visi praeter calycem persistentem, calyce brevi urceolato, dentibus minutis 4. *Fructus* (hic

immaturi) rotundi, ca 0.7 cm longi, in sicco nigri modeste pilosi, biloculatum, septo integro et 2 medianas placentas ferente, seminibus parvis multis foveolatis.

PANAMA. COCLÉ: El Valle de Antón, edge of potato farm above village, ca 2000 ft elev, *Dwyer* 1933 (holotype MO).

Recently I described the genus *Dukea* (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. **53**: 360-367, 1966) with four species from Panama and one from Colombia. This species is the easiest to distinguish as the leaves are disposed in threes at a node.

4. *Faramea* **persistisepta** Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Arbores?, ramulis laevibus glabris, nodis leviter dilatatis. *Folia* stipulis late cupulatis, ad 1.5 mm longis, basi connatis?, marginibus late undulatis, pedicellis 0.5-2 cm longis, laevibus glabrescentibus; lamina lato-elliptica vel elliptica (minoribus subcircularibus), apice rotundato-obtusa, basi acuta vel cuneata, abrupte acuminata, acumine ad 1 cm longo, ad 1 cm lato, crasso-membranacea vel papyracea glabra, costa prominula, venis lateralibus ca 8, leviter prominulis, vix arcuatis. *Inflorescentiae* terminales cymoso-paniculatae, ad 8 cm longae, ad 5 cm latae, pedunculo ad 2.5 cm longo, ca 0.2 cm lato, glabro, ramis primariis bene distantibus, inferioribus geminatis, ca 1 cm longis, ramis superioribus 1-2 vel 4, cymulis ternate dispositis, bracteis connatis sic patulo-cupuliformibus, apice minuto-apiculatis. *Flores* hypanthio subrotundo, ca 1 mm longo; calyx urceolatus, ca 1 mm longus, glaber, dentibus 5 minutis, ad 0.2 mm longis, acutis; corolla tubo cylindrico, ca 4 mm longo intus dense piloso, lobis 4-5, ca 3.5 mm longis; antherae ca 1 mm longae, filamentis elongatis, ca 3 mm longis, prope orem tubi affixis; ovarium biloculatum, septo crasso, integro, ovulis 2, basaliter affixis, pyriformibus, hic ca 0.5 mm longis stigmatum patulis. *Fructus* depresso-globosi, ad 5 mm longi, ca 6 mm lati, superficie longitudinaliter canaliculati, glabri, cicatrice calycis circulare, septo intus integro.

BOLIVIA. SARA: Santa Cruz, 450 m elev, *Steinbach* 7253 (MO); Santa Cruz, submonte del Río Surutu, 400 m elev, *Steinbach* 7238 (holotype MO).

The fruit, while obviously that of *Faramea*, e.g. in being wider than long, is anomalous as the septum does not disappear in the fruit. The septum is rigid and cannot be forced apart easily without a dissecting needle. This is probably the first species of *Faramea* to be described in which the ovary and the fruit possess a complete septum. On the basis of this a new section of the genus seems warranted: thus Sectio **integrisepta** Dwyer & Hayden, sect. nov., floribus fructibusque septo integro notata. Type species, *F. persistisepta* Dwyer & Hayden.

5. *Faramea* **platycarpa** Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Arbores parvae, ramulis teretibus laevibus. *Folia* stipulis in gracilem elongatam vaginam junctis, vagina ad 1 cm longa, ca 0.3 cm lata, apice bifida, lobo utroque elongato-setoso, seta ad 7 mm longa; petioli graciles, ad 0.5 cm longi; lamina angusto-elliptica, 4-10.5 cm longa, 1-2.8 cm lata, apice elongate attenuato-

acuminata, acumine ad 2 cm longo ad 0.3 cm lato ultime obtuso, basi acuta, in sicco viridis tenui-papyracea, costa gracili prominula, venis lateralibus 10-12, late arcuatis sed mox venae marginali undulatae a margine ca 4 mm distanti junctis, areolis patulis reticulatis. *Inflorescentiae* terminales sessiles glabrae vel ramis 2-3 (-5) basaliter dispositis vel pedunculo ad 1.5 cm longo, pedicellis terminalibus ascendentibus, umbellate dispositis, ca 0.8 cm longis. *Fructus* magne compresso-rotundi, ca 8 cm longi, ca 1.6 cm lati.

ECUADOR. Napo-Pastaza, 11 mi N of Archidona Trail betw Baeza & Tena, 3000 ft elev, Owenby 2711 (holotype MO).

6. *Faramea talamancarum* Standley f. **acutifolia** Dwyer, f. nov.

Lamina foliorum apice elongato-acuminata, acumine ad 1 cm longo, ultime acutissimo.

PANAMA. DARIEN: Paya, Río Paya, trail from Paya to Pucro, Stern, Chambers, Dwyer & Ebinger 230 (holotype MO).

Faramea talamancarum was originally described from M. A. Carleton's collection (145) from the Talamanca Valley, Bocas del Toro, Panama; it is also known from San Ramon, Guanacaste, Costa Rica. The new form differs in having elongate and attenuate-acuminate leaves which are shaped more like a leaf of *Salix* than obovate or oblong as in the typical material.

7. *Faramea trinervia* K. Schum. & J. D. Sm., Bot. Gaz. **31**: 115, 1901.

PANAMA. BOCAS DEL TORO: Punta Peña, Lewis et al. 2145 (MO).

The field notes describe this collection as about two meters tall. The foliage seems to match the general description of *F. trinervia* K. Schum & J. D. Sm. except the blades are not sessile but are borne on petioles up to 1 cm in length. The intervenal areas of the Panamanian collection are distinctly bullate which may have resulted from the drying process. Standley (Flora of Costa Rica, Publ. Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser. **18**: 1297, 1938) states that *F. trinervia* is endemic to the forests of Boca Zhorquin, Talamanca, Costa Rica, thus making the above collection a noteworthy range extension.

The following is a description of the fruit, previously unknown: *fruit* depressed-ovate, much wider than long, up to 0.8 cm long, 1.5 cm wide, the remnants of the calycine lobes minute or wanting, the calycine scar scarcely distinguishable, a thin and scarcely elevated septal ridge extending for about 0.5 cm on each side from the scar, then evanescent, the surface glabrous, smooth except minutely farinose-papillate.

8. *Faramea uniflora* Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Frutex ad 2 m altus, ramulis gracilibus, glabrescentibus. *Folia* stipulis plerumque connatis amplexicaulibus, vagina ad 9 mm longa, minuto-apiculata, apicula ad 2 mm longa, saepe partim decidua, pedicellis deficientibus vel ad 0.5 cm longis;

lamina in sicco viridis anguste elliptico-oblonga, 4-9 cm longa, 1.3-2.5 cm lata, apice elongato-cuspidata, saepe falcato-cuspidata, cuspidate ad 1.3 cm longa, basi acuta membranacea, puberula, ciliolis minutis albidis seriatim dispositis, subtus glabrescentibus, costa vix prominula, venis lateralibus 15-20, late arcuatis prominulisque. Flores sessiles solitarii terminales in ramulis brevibus axillaribus dispositi, azurei, ad 2 cm longi, bracteis (superioribus foliis) fortiter ascendentibus erectis, hypanthio ca 0.75 mm longo, glabro; calyx vix urceolatus, ca 0.75 mm longus, dentibus 4, minutis acutis; corolla tubo late cylindrico, ca 15 mm longo, ad 6 mm lato, intus glabro, basi paulo latiore, lobulis 4, ca 6 mm longis, reflexis; antherae angusto-oblongae, ca 4.5 mm longae, ca 1 mm latae, obtusae, filamentis ca 3 mm longis, prope basin tubi affixis; stylus ca 1.2 mm longus, lobis stigmatum erectis linearibus; ovarium ovulis 2 connatis baseliter affixis, septo non integro, fortiter reducto.

Fructus globosi, ca 1.5 longi, seminibus solitariis, magnis.

PERU. AMAZONAS: Mendoza, 1600 ft elev, *Woytkowski* 8309 (holotype MO).

As the specific name suggests, the flowers are solitary. The uniflorous condition has not been reported for the genus. Noteworthy, too, is the extreme reduction of the ovarian septum. The flowers are blue and the corolla tube is unusually wide.

We propose a new section for *Faramea*: Sectio **Uniflora** Dwyer & Hayden, sect. nov., floribus solitariis distinguenda est. Type species *F. uniflora* Dwyer & Hayden.

9. *Psychotria gatunensis* Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Arbores ad 7 m altae, ramulis teretibus laevibus glabris. *Folia* stipulis caducis, cicatricibus stipularum conspicuis, ad 2 mm longis, petiolis ad 1.5 cm longis, saepe alatis (basi laminae decurrente), ala ad 1.5 mm lata; lamina elliptica, obovato-elliptica vel obovato-rotunda, 16-24 cm longa, 8-12 cm lata, apice late cuneata, basi attenuato-cuneata, crasso-papyracea supra glabra, subtus minute rufo-pubescente, venis lateralibus late arcuatis subtus prominulis. *Inflorescentiae* terminales patulae subpyramidato-paniculatae, ad 11 cm longae, ad 10 cm latae, pedunculo ad 3 cm longo, ad 0.35 cm lato, conspicue costato, rufo-villosulo, ramis primariis (hic in gemmis) basalibus, ad 3.5 cm longis, ramis secundariis 2-3 flores terminales ferentibus, vel ramis secundariis 2-3, utroque ramulo 2-3 flores ferente. *Flores* integros non vidimus; calyx coronarius persistens dentibus 2-2.5 mm longis. *Fructus* pedicellis brevibus, ad 0.4 cm longis, elliptici, 1.3-1.5 cm longi, 0.6-0.7 cm lati, 5-costati, sparse pubescentes, calyce persistente coronario cupulato pubescente, ad 1.5 cm longo, ad 3 mm lato.

PANAMA. CANAL ZONE: Gatun Locks & Gatun Lake, nr Maru Towers, *Johnston* 1554 (holotype MO).

The pedicel scars on some of the secondary and tertiary branches of the fruiting inflorescence suggest that the flowers were originally sessile, developing pedi-

cels in fruit. In the fruit the endocarp pore which characterizes most species of *Palicourea*, and perhaps *Cephaelis* is absent. The deep furrows of the ventral surface of the endosperm suggests *Psychotria undata* Jacq. and *P. grandis* Sw., both of which are not uncommon on the Atlantic side of the Canal Zone. The fruits, while probably immature, are extraordinarily large for a species within the Central American range of the genus. Unfortunately stipules were not seen.

10. *Psychotria ostaurea* Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Arbores ad 8 m altae, ramulis laevibus. *Folia* (unum vidimus) stipulis triangularibus, petiolo ad 3.5 cm longo, minutissimo-puberulo; lamina elliptico-rotunda, hic 27 cm longa, 15 cm lata, apice breviter acuminata, basi cuneata, lamina rigido-papyracea, costa subtus supraque prominula, venis lateralibus ca 14, fortiter arcuato-ascendentibus, supra glabra, subtus puberula in venis, areolis supra evanescentibus tam patulo-reticulatis. *Inflorescentiae* patulae cymoso-paniculatae, ad 12 cm longae, ca 8 cm latae, pedunculo ad 4.5 cm longo, minute puberulo, ramis primariis quadrate dispositis, ad 6 cm longis, fortiter ascendentibus, ramis secundariis paucis patulis, bracteolis minutis divaricatis. *Flores* pedicellis nullis vel ad 2 mm longis; hypanthium quadrangulare, ca 1 mm longum; calyx coronarius cupulatus, ca 1 mm longus, undulato-truncatus, dentibus nullis, in sicco pallido-luteus; corolla ca 1.5 cm longa, tubo cylindrico deorsum vix turgido glabro, lobis 5, crassis quam tubo longioribus, obtusis reflexis; antherae 5 vix exsertae lineari-ellipticae, ca 5 mm longae, filamentis brevibus, prope apicem tubi affixae; ovarium septo crasso, ovulis 2 basalibus, stigmatibus subulato-sagittatis.

PANAMA. BOCAS DEL TORO: Water Valley, Chiriquí Lagoon, *von Wedel 1461* (holotype MO).

Presumably Standley intended to describe this as a new species of *Coussarea*, as the herbarium label of *von Wedel 1461* suggests. The thick median septum of the ovary, separating the 2 basally attached ovules, and the general 5-merous condition of the floral whorls confirm that it is a *Psychotria*. The leaves are strikingly large. The specific name *ostaurea* (mouth of the bull) refers to the Province of Bocas del Toro.

11. *Psychotria woytkowskii* Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Arbores?, ramulis teretibus laevibus glabris, nodis 3-3.5 cm distantibus. *Folia* stipulis amplexicaulibus basi connatis, rectangularibus utraque stipula setis 2 lateralibus ca 2 mm longis ornata, aureo-pubescentibus, petiolis ad 6 mm longis, supra pubescentibus glabris; lamina elliptica, 7-9 cm longa, 3-4.5 cm lata, apice rotundo-subabrupto-acuminata, acumine subtriangulari, ad 0.75 cm longo, basi acuta, rigide papyracea, supra minute puberula (praeter costam farinoso-pilosam), ciliolis seriatim dispositis subtus aureo-piloso in costa et basi venarum, in sicco viridis, costa supra subplana, subtus vix prominente, venis lateralibus subprominentibus, ca 10, luteis, venis intermediis irregularibus conspicuis, areolis leviter reticulatis. *Inflorescentiae* terminales contracto-cymoso-paniculatae, ad 4 cm longae, ad 2.5

cm latae, pedunculo nullo vel ad 1 cm longo, cymulis dense compactis. *Flores* parvi (hic immaturi), sessiles hypanthium calyxque campanulatum, ad 1 mm longum, pubescens, dentibus 5, minutis; corolla tubo (hic immaturo) brevi extus pubescente, intus basi pubescente, lobis ad 1.5 mm longis; antherae 5, obtusae, filamentis gracilibus; ovarium septo crasso, ovulis 2 basaliter affixis.

PERU. AMAZONAS: Rodriguez de Mendoza, Woytkowski 8190 (holotype MO).

The thick septum of the 2-celled ovary, with a single ovule in each locule, suggests both *Palicourea* and *Psychotria*. The fact that the stipules are basally connate and bear two lateral awns per stipule favors placing it in the former. The flowers, at least in the dry state, are tinged with purple, a fact which also suggests *Palicourea*. However, considering that the inflorescence is markedly contracted, we are electing to place it in *Psychotria*. The new species is named in honor of the late Felix Woytkowski who has contributed so much to our knowledge of South American plants, particularly those of Peru.

12. *Rondeletia* **dukei** Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Frutex?, ramulis in sicco leviter purpureis glabris sed supra nodos ciliolatis. *Folia* stipulis triangularibus, ad 0.6 cm longis, ad 0.4 cm latis, acutis, glabrescentibus vel aureo-pubescentibus, petiolis 1-1.6 cm longis, gracilibus in sicco nigris, glabris; lamina elliptico-oblonga, 6-8 cm longa, 4-5 cm lata, apice obtusa vel rotundo-obtusa, basi cuneata, rigide membranacea, glabra, costa prominula, venis lateralibus patulo-reticulatis. *Inflorescentiae* terminales vel axillares, spiciformae, pedunculo ad 6.5 cm longo, ca 1 mm lato, glabro, minute farinoso, floribus vel sessilibus solitariis vel in fasciculos paucifloros moderate distantes dispositis. *Flores* albi pedicellati, pedicellis ad 0.3 cm longis; hypanthium subrotundum, ca 1.5 mm longum, lobis calycis 5, oblongo-rotundis, ca 2 mm longis, floribus inferioribus lobo uno aut lobis duobus saepe in latam foliosam laminam amplificatis, lamina loborum ovata, ad 4 cm longa, obtusa, in sicco lutea; corolla tubo ca 2 mm longo, apice intus sparse ciliolato, extus dense puberulo, lobis 5, 2-3 mm longis, imbricatis obtusis anthesi patulis; antherae 5, oblongae, 1-1.5 mm longae, versatiles filamentis inaequalibus. *Fructus* non visi.

PANAMA. DARIEN: Río Pirre, Duke 8329 (holotype MO).

The one or two large and flaring calycine lobes, found only on the lowermost flowers of the inflorescence, readily distinguishes the new species. It is named in honor of the collector, Dr. James Duke. He lists the common name as *madrono*.

13. *Rondeletia* **hameliifolia** Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Suffrutex ad 8 m altus, ramulis teretibus, diffuso-albido-pilosis, nodis saepe subturgidis (partim reliquis stipularum). *Folia* stipulis triangulari-subulatis, ad 0.75 cm longis, apice fortiter acutis extus albido-puberulo, intus rufo-pubescente, breviter basi connatis, petiolis gracilibus, ad 0.5 cm longis; lamina elliptica vel rotundo-elliptica, 5-9 cm longa, 2.3-3.5 cm lata, apice cuneata, late

acuminata, basi cuneata, rigido-papyracea, supra infraque pilosa, ciliis supra albidis paucis appressis, subtus in venis crebre dispositis, costa prominula, venis subtus prominulis, venis lateralibus 6-7, fortiter arcuato-ascendentibus. *Inflorescentiae* terminales, cymoso-paniculatae, 4-6 cm longae, ad 6 cm latae, pedunculo ad 1-2 cm longo, ramis primis geminatis, paucis bene distantibus (0.5-1.2 cm) fortiter distantibus, ramulis ternate supra medium ramorum dispositis, cymulis paucifloris vel saepe floribus solitariis, bracteis persistentibus, triangulari-subulatis, aureo-pubescentibus, bracteolis persistentibus subulatis aureo-pubescentibus. *Flores* albi, sessiles vel pedicellati, pedicellis ad 3 mm longis, aureo-pubescentibus; hypanthium rotundum, ca 2 mm longum, dense aureo-pubescentibus, lobis calycis 5, oblongis vel triangulari-subulatis, subaequalibus, ca 1.5 mm longis, apice obtusis; corolla tubo salverforme, ad 5 mm longo, apice ca 1.1 mm lato, in vivo intus luteo, vix annulari-marginata, lobis 5 obtuso-rotundis, ca 4 mm longis, apice rotundo-obtusi, antherae 5, lineari-oblongae, ca 2 mm longae, filamentis brevibus, proxime medium tubae affixis; ovarium biloculatum, septo crasso integro, ovulis multis subtrapeziformibus. *Fructus* non visi.

PANAMA. VERAGUAS: Santiago, *Dwyer 1350* (holotype Mo).

The new species seems closely related to *Rondeletia costaricensis* Standley but differs in having triangular-subulate stipules in contrast to the subrotund stipules of Standley's species. In addition the leaf-blades are more numerous, more strongly ascending, and are more moderately pilose.

14. *Rudgea horquetensis* Dwyer & Hayden, sp. nov.

Arbores ad 7 m altae, ramulis laevibus glabris rimosis. *Folia* stipulis brevibus, vagina integra, ca 2 mm longa, pedicellis gracilibus, ad 1.2 cm longis, ca 0.1 cm latis; lamina anguste elliptica vel elliptica, ad 8.5 cm longa, 2-3.5 cm lata, plerumque angusto latere acuminata, acumine brevi, basi acuta vel cuneata, discolor et supra plus brunnea vix rigide papyracea, omnino glabra, venis lateralibus ca 6, subtus prominulis. *Inflorescentiae* terminales paniculatae, ad 7.5 cm longae, ad 5 cm latae, pedunculo gracili, ca 1.5 mm lato, ad 3 cm longo, ramis ca 6, inferioribus ad 2.5 cm longis, ramulis tertiis paucis, cymulis pauco-floriferentibus, aliquibus terminalibus, aliquibus supra medium ramulorum distantibus, bracteis bracteolisque minutis subulatis glabris. *Flores* ad 2 cm longi, sessiles vel vix pedicellati; hypanthium subrotundum, ca 2 mm longum, glabrum; calyx cupuliformis, dentibus 5, minutis; corolla in gemma saepe falcata, apice clavata et obtusa, tubo erecto, ad 2 cm longo, lobis 5 reflexis, ad 6 mm longis; antherae sagittatae, ca 4 mm longae, apice attenuato-acuminatae, filamentis brevibus; ovarium biloculatum, septo crasso, ca 0.5 mm lato, ovulis obpyriformibus, ca 1 mm longis, a basi ovarii abeuntibus. *Fructus* non visi.

PANAMA. CHIRIQUÍ: Cerro Horqueta, 6500 ft alt, *von Hagen & von Hagen 2156* (holotype NY).

While convincing arguments may be advanced to support placing this species in *Psychotria*, it appears to belong to *Rudgea*. Its folded C-shaped ovules (cross-section), very short corolla lobes and sagittate anthers point to a position in *Rudgea*. The thickened ovarian septum precludes it being placed in *Coussarea*, a genus which it resembles superficially.